THE WASHINGTON OUTLOOK.

CONGRESSMAN CUMMINGS ON THE WORK IN THE HOUSE.

Moor Rustness to Still Being Throttled in the House Only Porty-one Days of the Session Remaining-Nearly Half the Session Cone and Only Sixty-six Hours Devoted to Legislation - The Annexation nestion Looming Into Prominence—It to Attracting Attention in Washington,

WARHINGTON, Jan. 21 .- Thirty-one days are left for legislation. Still the House shows no desire to do anything important, beyond the passage of the appropriation bills. What was done in ten days after the holiday recess

was done in ten days after the holiday recess may be briefly summarized:

Jan. 4.—By unanimous consent, the House extended the time for beginning the work to make a deep water harbor on the coast of Texas. It also passed a private pension bill and a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Columbia River in Washington. Also a bill granting an irrigation company the right of way through an Indian reservation. Also a bill to admit free of duty the wreckage from the Trenton and Vandalia, which had been presented to the King of Samos. The rost of the day was spent in considering pension bills which had come over from the previous session as unfinished business. Only one was passed. The House adjourned at 2 P. M.

Jan. 5.—The day was spent in the consideration of Pension bills on the unfinished calendar. The most of them went to the wall. The House adjourned at 3:30 P. M.

Jan. 5.—The House concurred in the Senate amendment to a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treastry to cover back into the Treasury \$48,800 of the appropriations for the Chectaw and Chiekasaw Indians. It passed a resolution, reappointing James B. Argell a member of the Hoard of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. Also a bill reviving an act for the muster and pay of certain members of the volunteer forces. It next passed the Fortifications Appropriation bill. Then it again tackled the Persion bills on the calendar after many roil calls. At 4:25 P. M. it adjourned.

Jan. 5.—The House spent the day in discussing the District Appropriation, bill. At 3:30 It adjourned.

Jan. 7.—The House spent the day in discussing the District Appropriatior, bill. At 3:30 it adjourned.

Jan. 2.—The House passed a bill returning \$200, erroneously paid for a quarter section of land. It next passed the District Appropriation bill. It discussed in the Morning Hour what is known as the Militia bill. The rest of the day was spent in discussing a bill authorizing the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company to extend its line of railroad into the District of Columbia. At 5:20 it adjourned.

Jan. 10.—The House passed the Norfolk and Western bill and rejected Mr. Crain's resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, substituting Dec. 31 for March 4 as the commencement and termination of the official terms of members of the House and of Senators of the United States, providing that Congress shall hold its annual meeting on the second Monday in January; and substituting April 30 for March 4 as the day for the commencement and termination of the term of the President and Vice-President. The House adjourned at 5:24.

Jan. 11.—The House passed the resolution appropriating \$300,000 to print 300,000 copies of the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1812. It adjourned at 12:48 out of respect of the memory of Senator Kenna.

Jan. 12.—Sthing done. The House attended the funeral of Senator Kenna, and adjourned immediately upon its return from the Senate.

Jan. 13.—The House passed resolutions for printing 60,000 copies each of the report on diseases of cattle and of the special report on the sheep industry. It adjourned at 4:28.

Jan. 15.—The House adjourned at 4:20.

In the ten working days after the holiday

In the ten working days after the holiday recess, the House spent thirty hours, a little over three hours a day. Half of the session is now gone and it has worked altogether a little over eighty-six hours. It has spent an average of a little over two hours a day at its work. In this time it has passed three of the great appropriation bills, the Army, Fortifications, and District of Columbia bills.

Meantime, many important bills are dying on the calendar. Among them are the Torrey Sankrupter bill, the Letter Carriers' bill, the bill providing for a National Quarantine, the Immigration bill, sundry World's Fair bills, and many other bills of equal importance. At any time the silver fight may be renewed, but unless the silver men are mollifled the Sheroan bill will not be repealed. The Anti-Option bill is liable to pass the Senate at any time. be returned to the House with amendment. It will be a pungent condiment in its der cloture or on Suspension day, when a twothirds vote is required. The Ways and Means Committee has at yet shown no disposition to crease the tax on whiskey. It is probably awaiting the report of the committee appoint-

d to investigate the condition of the Treasury. Meantime the presentation of reports and the introduction of bills have continued. The calendar now contains nearly 2,500 bills ground out by the House committees,

As for private claim tills, they seem to stand no show whatever. The hanging up of the Sibley bill was unfortunate for the Committee on War Claims. Many members are so inconsed that they waste the one day in the week set down for the consideration of such bills. In this they are abled by the rabid economists of the House, who are apparently resolved that no legislation making appropriations shall be passed, aside from the regu-

lar appropriation bills.

There is another legislative element to be considered. It is the reports of the Commit-tees of Investigation. There is one working at the condition of the Treasury. Another has been investigating the Reading Railroad combine. There is a third at work on immigration. A fourth is digesting a report on the Homestead strike. The Fitch committee has not yet reported on the Davenport investigation. The committee appointed to investigate the Keystone and Maverick Bank failures has not yet reported. The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads is investigating charges affecting the Post Office Department in relation to second-class mail matter. Meantime the Library Committee is looking into charges alleging favoritism in the State and the Post Office Committee are to report to the House whether any investigation of these

matters is necessary.

When you throw the ten remaining great appropriation bills into the hopper, with these investigations, and such measures as the Anti-Option bill, the Pure Food bill, the Torrey Bankruptcy bill, the Revenue Marine Transfer bill, and other important matters, it would their consideration. Yet the House is jogging along at the rate of a little over three hours a day, and apparently retarding rather than for lashing of legislation, under whip and spur,

It is almost pathetic to see the Chairmen of great committees importuning the Committee on Rules to give them a day for the consideration of bills which their committees have reported. Resolutions introduced to secure such ime are referred to the Committee on Rules. This committee makes whatever report it pleases, and the House is forced under the rules to consider it and pass upon it without delay. If, however, it gives a day to a committee for the consideration of the business it has prepared, it gives it no power to force a vote. The day can be wasted by a small knot of filibusters, and the committee accomplishes The great Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce had a day bave been placed in the same position.

This, however, is not all. The sudden death of a Senator or Representative may nullify the day, and they appear to be dying at a fearful rate. A special order from the Committee on Rules was killed by the death of Senator Barbour. The Committee on Naval Affairs lost a similar special order by the death of the late Senator Kenna. The Committee on Rules, however, will promptly report a special order giving it another day. This second day may oe entirely wasted by flibusters.

If the Chairman of the committee designates a bill carrying an appropriation or in creasing the expenses of the Government. a llibustering spirit is sure to be developed.

The Committee on Commerce had one time a bill of the utmost importance, making appro-priations for beacous, lighthouses, fog signale, and life-saving stations. Its failure to pass erty on the lakes and seacoast. Twice

did the committee have the bill before the House, once in the morning hour and again under a special order. Its time was wasted and the bill was not allowed to come to a vote. The only way to prevent such action is a cloture from the Committee on Rules. This

will never be granted except at the request of a majority of the members of the dominant party. An effort to secure such a majority on the Free Coinage bill failed. Whether it can be secured for any other purpose remains to be seen. The majority of Democrats in caucus were opposed to cloture. They are disposed to stand by the old methods of legislation. The acts of the Fifty-first Congress in using the cloture to unsent members and to pass the Force bill rankle in their hearts. They are atraid of it. They think it an engine of tyranny. and dangerous to liberty. It is pretty certain not to be used in this Congress.

The temper of the House was further shown by its action in regard to pension nights. Un-der the rules, Friday nights are set apart for the consideration of private pension bills. If the House remains in session until 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon the Speaker declares it in recess until S P. M., when private pension bills are ground out for two hours and a half. The House has not been in session until 5 o'clock on any Friday since the summer. Friday is private bill day. The stream of legislation is dammed on such days by bills which have bit-ter opposition. To kill the day, after some filibustering, somebody moves to adjourn, instead of moving to take a recess, and the House adjourns. On Jan. 13, however, the House took a recess. At the evening session only thirty-five members were present. The

adjourned within thirty-seven minutes.
On Saturday, Jan. 14, the House really did some busines outside of the regular appro-priation bills. The day had been set apart for the consideration of a bill reported by the Committee on Indian Affairs. Mr. Peel, the Chairman of the committee. called up a bill to ratify and confirm a treaty with the Cherokee Nation. It was in regard to what is known as the Cherokee Outlet, containing over 6,000,000 acres. The Government appointed a commission to treat with the Cherokees for the cession of this land. The Indians had the strip leased for 200,000 a year to cattlemen. They claimed that they had been offered \$30,000,-000 for it. The commission succeeded in geternment should pay the Cherokees nearly \$8,600,000, about \$1.40 per acre. They stipulated that unless the contract was ratifled in its entirety before March 4, 1893, it should be void. The Government, while paying \$1.40 per acre for the land, will receive from settlers from \$1 to \$2.50 per acre. Certain sections, however, are to be reserved for school purposes. The Outlet itself will become a part of Oklahoma Territory.

There was a long discussion over this bill. Attention was called to the fact that the strip is 56 miles wide and 220 miles long. Its title is in an anomalous condition. Nowhere else in the Union is it unlawful for a white man. Indian, or negro to settle. Ill-considered legislation throw the title into this shape. Since '00 it has been untawful for anybody to occupy the strip, except cowboys who care for their hords of cattle. The eastern half is as fertile as any part of the Union.

There are 45,000 or 50,000 people now camped along the line awaiting for an opportunity to preempt the land. Mr. Harvey of Kansas said that he was informed that there was a solid camp for a distance of 45 miles and perhaps further. These people are ignorant of the slow methods of legislation. They have learned from the newspapers that the land may soon be opened for settlement.

They have learned from the newspapers that the land may soon be opened for settlement. They have gone there with their families, and are awaiting the proclamation of the President permitting them to enter.

The bill was passed with a provise that nebedy should be allowed to homestead more than eighty acres of land.

This was a fair day's work, and the best that Congress had done thus far at its second session. It finished its work in four hours and twenty-nine minutes.

Monday, Jan. 14, was Suspersion day. Half of the day, however, was consumed in considering a privileged report. Mr. Beltzhoover, the Chairman of the Committee on War Claims, was on his mettle. He is justly indignant at the way in which the House has wasted the Fridays allotted under the rules for the consideration of private claims. He thought the Government ought eitherto wipe the rule from the Red Book or give claimants to whom money is justly due an opportunity to get it.

The President, in his last message to Congress, said that claims to the amount of nearly \$400.000,000, for the taking or injuring of the property of persons claiming to be loyal during the war, are now before the Court of Chaims for examination. When to these were added the Indian Depredation and the French Spolintion claims, a startling aggregate was reached. So much for the President. Tom Reed during the campaign stated on the stump that the amount of claims reported from the Committee on War Claims at the first session of

ing the campaign stated on the stump that the amount of claims reported from the Committee on War Claims at the first session of this Congress was about \$70,000,000. Gen. lieuderson of Iowa used similar powder in his campaign. He assorted that the amount involved in bills favorably reported at the first session of this Congress exceeded \$100,000,000. Gen. Mr. Engle, a leading member of the Committee of the Comm

session of this Congress exceeded \$100,000, -000, 2nd the amount unreported exceeded \$500,000,000.

Mr. Enloe, a leading member of the Committee on War Claims, took the floor, and showed that if all the war claims were paid in full, including \$68,000,000 corton tax, and \$1,000,000 for the selzure of churches and schools, and \$10,000,000 for captured and abandoned property, it would all amount to only about \$150,000,000, about as much as we pay for pensions in one year. After these war claims had gone to the Court of Claims, it is not probable that over \$5,000,000 would be allowed, and not over \$10,000,000, if we double the proportion, as compared with previous adjudications, so that the largest amount that would ever be paid would be between \$5,000,000,000 and \$10,000,000. The Committee on War Claims had reported bills in this Congress which would in the aggregate not involve over \$12,000,000. Two-thirds of them were from the Northern or loyal States. Mr. Enloe alleged that the campaign statements were made to create a prejudice against chims coming from the Southern States.

While Enloe was taking be awoke Tom Reed. Mr. Enloe said that as a rule the Southern claimants voted the Republican ticket. He hoped that they would turn away from the Republican party and look to the Democratic party hereafter for justice. It was the only party in this country not sectional, and willing to give justice to every citizen and to every State in the Union. Then the following colloquy ensued:

Ioquy ensued:

Mr. Reed—Except on election day.

Mr. Enlos—We give them justice on election day.

Mr. Reed—No, you give them hell.

Mr. Enlos—Well, that is justice very frequently.

Mr. Red—I have no doubt it is from your point over.

All this information was brought out in discussing a resolution calling upon the Secretaries of the Treasury, War, and Navy, and the Attorney-General to report the number and amount of the claims growing out of the late war to the House. Mr. Holtzhoover, the Chairman of the Committee, analyzed the figures full as ably as Mr. Enlos, and the resolution was passed.

Then Mr. Meltae, Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, moved to suspend the rules

figures full as ably as Mr. Enloe, and the resolution was passed.

Then Mr. McRao, Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to finally adjust and settle the claims of Arkansas and other States under the swamp land grants. It was under consideration on the last suspension day. It led to a long debate, during which the assertion was made that it proposed to rob the original thirteen States for the benefit of the new States. When the vote was taken, however, the bill falled to receive the necessary two-thirds vote and was lost.

Next, Judge Chipman of Michigan moved to suspend the rules and pass the resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that Senators shall be elected by the people of the several States. Mr. Lodge demanded a second. He and Tom Reed were evidently determined to foresthe Democrats to furnish their own quorum if they desired to pass the resolution. A second was ordered, 108 to 2. Only fifteen minutes debate was allowed on each side. Judge Chipman reserved his time. Mr. Lodge spoke for live minutes and reserved the remainder of his time. At that Judge Chipman demanded the previous question, and the joint resolution was passed without further debate, much to Mr. Lodge's surprise. It was evident that the Democrats favored the proposition and the Bepublicans were opposed to it.

Then Mr. Bunn, from the Committee on Claims, called up a private claim bill. It involved \$32.074 with interest from 18-33 There was no question of the justice of the claim, but there was not a quorum present, and the House was forced to adjourn. It had remained in seasion four hours and twenty minutes.

On Wednesday the House passed a resolution appropriating \$50.000 to continue and the productive industries of the linited Mates. By a special order the day had been gives to the consideration of bills from the Committee on the Judiciary. It was a gala day for the lawyers. The bill that me the most opposition was a bill to establish a Court to consist of one Ch

Justices. They are to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and to hold office for life. The Associate Justices are to receive \$4,000 a year and the Chief Justice \$0.500. Mr. Isaliey of Texas was opposed to the lifetime tenure. He tried to amend the bill by making the term of office four years. Defeated in this, he offered another amendment making it seven years. Again defeated he, as a last resort, moved to recommit the bill with instructions to amend it so as to make the term of office ten years. He failed in this. An effort to restuce the proposed salaries of the Judges also failed. The bill was finally passed on the following day just as it was reported from the committee. The House adjourned after being in session five hours and live minutes.

On Wednesday the House remained in session for the proposed of the session five hours and live minutes.

ive minutes.

On Wednesday the House remained in session two hours and a half, and adjourned out of respect to the memory of Rutherford R. Hayes. Since that time special orders have held its attention, and with very little effect. III.

The articles in THE SUN on the annexation of Canada have attracted universal attention in Washington. The question, under THE SUN's rays, is looming into prominence. Any effort to stop transportation in bond between gressional action will undoubtedly fail. There are too many American Interests involved. The whole Northwest will be aroused, and there would be much opposition in New England. The feeling in the House seems to be against it. Even if the authors of such a polley had a majority in the House, the minority would be so strong that the measure could be easily defeated under the rules. The interest in THE SUN's annexation movement has been enhanced by its Washington bureau. It has asked prominent members of the House for their views with regard to THE SUN's course.

There is much Americanism in the House Some of the members say that when Canada knocks for admission into the Union, and not until then, will they be ready to receive her. They fancy that England is draining her of her resources, and that if the United States aids the mother country by placing restrictions upon Canadian commerce, the Canadians themselves will be forced to ask for admission. There are others who are willing to extend the hand of fellowship and meet the Canadians half way, believing that the best interests of both countries require it.

To consider intelligently the question of Canadian annexation, the Canadian people must be understood. In Quebec nearly all of the inhabitants are of French extraction Brunswick and other lower provinces. The popular opinion in New England seems to be that these people are ignorant, unthrifty, and at all correct, they were not thus debased be-fore the English conquest. The French Canadians of to-day, like their ancestors in new France and in old France, are naturally a bright, active, industrious, and thrifty people. Their upper classes now are as cultured and intelligent as any in the world. It is said that the present unfortunate condition of the great body of the French Canadians is due not only to the silent oppression of the dominant race and party, but also to the system of Church tithes and parochial schools. By the tithes they are kept poor, by the parochial schools they are kept ignorant. These schools are vastly inferior to the parochial schools of this country. In many of the rural districts a majority of the people are unable to read, and the manner of life is almost as simple as that which Longfellow described.

These descendants of Britain's ancient foe are treated with neglect bordering on con-tempt by their old country neighbors. They are restless under the tithe system, and many of them favor annexation. Their traditions toward England are not of hereditary love, but of heroditary hate. We have done them no wrong. There are no old wounds to heal, and their feelings toward us are naturally friendly. Another important element in the lower provinces is the descendants of the British Loyalists of our own Revolutionary war. They were called Tories. They loved England and monarchy so much that they left their homes for the colder lands of the north, to live under the sceptre of Kinz George. These descendants of the English Loyalists stand in strong contrast to the descendants of the French. The Loyalists love England. They are bound to it by every tie. They rather hate than love us. Our herees are to them, as to their fathers, upstart traitors. They love monarchy. They hate democracy. In their devotion to the British Crown they are more English than the English themselves. They and the Orangemen, despite the noise they make, are few.

Another important but small element of the population of the Deminion is formed by the sons of Munster, Leinster, and Connaught. There is a strong Fenian sentiment among them. They are ultra Irish, and have no love for England. They have 800 years of wrongs to avenge 800 years of hereditary hate. They believe that "England's misfortune is Iroland's opportunity." To a man they would were called Tories. They loved England and

them. They raw ultra livia, and have no local treatment of the properties of the pro

indissolubly linked. The freest intercourse would be engouraged. Commerce, and the benefits that accrue from commerce unfettered, would soon wear away the old prejudice and bind the two countries into one. Their interests and oues would then become identified. The advocates of this policy recognize that unrestricted commerce is the greatest bond between States, and believe that fair and honorable treatment is better than bullying. Free commercial intercourse and kind treatment, they say, would eventually bring Canada into the Union. They base their reasoning upon the fact that we are one neople, with one blood, one language. His religions, polity, customs, and laws. Our territory is interest. Nature has made us one. The natural marts of thatric and the great Northwest Territory are Detroit, Chicago, Duluth, and St. Faul. New York, Boston, and Portiand are the natural marts of the Lower Provinces. Free trade between them would soon develop an immense commerce. Its value to both countries is inestimable. What most prevents the rapid peopling of Ontario and the great Northwest Territory is the depression their commerce suffers by being shut off from its matural markets on our side of the line. If the barriers were broken down farming in Canada would become profitable. The country would fill up. The resistless wave of emigration which neopled our Dakotas in less than five years would sweep over the border. It would require only a few hundred thousand Americans, added to the party in Canada already favoracle to annexation, to vote Canada into the Union. Three years' increase of our people is greater than the whole population of Canada.

In one sense our country is already filled. There is little more good land to be had for the taking. The streams of immigration are dammed. Distress and industrial disturbance are sure to follow. To the north of the Dakotas, in the Northwest Territory alone, there are, it is said, 1,000,000 square miles of good arable land. It has tear mineral wealth yet undeveloped. Our own interest

PENN'S COURTS OF JUSTICE.

Cases Tried Two Hundred Years Ago in Pennsylvania-A Reputed Witch Acquitted.

The layman needs not to be repulsed by the outside of Mr. Samuel Pennypacker's "Pennsylvania Colonial Cases," even though the book does describe the administration of law in Penn's Sylvania before 1700, and is bound in the accepted "law calf." The book, the ayman will notice, is thin, but that is its chief advantage to the eye of the man who has not been brought up on Blackstone; but patient searching will show that it is not wholly technical in its contents.

The first case cited by Mr. Pennypacker came up on appeal from the County Court of Philadelphia county to the Provincial Council, and was decided on "20th, 4th mo., 1083." The action was in ejectment, and the Council gave judgment for the defendant, the especial sting in the decision lying in the last clause thereof: "It is the Opinion of this Board that ye apeal Lyes not Legally nor regularly before us, and therefore doe refer yo Business to the proper County Court and doe fine ye County Court of Philadelphia forty pounds for giving ye said ludgment against Law." If Judges were liable to fine for giving judgment against law, here would be fewer persons desirous of getting on the bench; but the precedent has not been followed. In the same year, not quite three months

later, the Council sat as a Court of Admiralty to pass on a petition of complaint made by March and others against Kilner, master of a vessel called the Leves of Liverpool, who, it was alleged by the complainant, "trode upon him on board the ship," whereupon he said. "Dam it, cannot the man see?" and thereupon "ye Mr. beat him and made his mouth bleed." The Captain admitted the charge, "he being in a storme trode on him by chance, and ye other daming him and calling him foole caused him to cuffe him." Edward Jones complained that "he drew some water. and afterward the Mr. seeing ve hid, of water open fell upon ve sil. Jones and beat him with a staff and made his nose bleed, and afterward drew him by ye hair of the head to the main mast, kickt him on the side, and run his fingers up his nose." The other couplaints were of ill-treatment; but the council simply reprimanded the master. "and advised him to

were of hi-treatment; but the council simply reprimanded the master, "and advised him to go with the lassingers and make up the business web accordingly he did."

In December, 1083, the first and last trial for witcheraft was held; the case came up before the council on Dec. 7, but was adjourned, the

ness weh accordingly he did.

In December, 1683, the first and last trial for witcheraft was held; the case came up before the council on Dec. 7, but was adjourned, the woman, Margaret Mattson, being held in 650 bail. The trial was on Dec. 27, the title of the case being The Proprietor against Mattson, eriminal cases being brought in the name of the Proprietor.

Witham Penn himself and the council sat as Judges, and a jury of twelve men was impaneled, whereof John Hastings was foreman. Lasse Cock and James Claypoole were sworn as interpreters. Margaret Mattson being a Swede. The trial began, Henry Prystreet testified: "He was tould 29 years agoe that the prisoner at the Barr was a Witch & that several Cows were bewitch by her. Also that James Saunderling's mother tould him that she bewitch ther cow, but alterwards she said it was a mistake, and that her Cow but another Person's that should dye."

Charles Ashcom swore: "Anthony's Wife being asked why she sould her cattle was because her mother had Bewitch them, having taken the witcheraft off Hendrick's Cattle and put it on their Oxen; She mryght keep but noe other cattle. And also that one night the Daughter of ye Prisoner called him up hastily and when he came, she sayed there was a great light but just before, and an Old woman with a knife in her hand at ye Bed's feet, and therefore shee cryed out and desired Jno. Symcock to take away his Calves or else she would send them to Hell."

Anneks Coolin was the last witness who testilled in person. She said: "Her husband tooke the heart of a Calfe that Dryel, as they thought, by Witcheraft, and Boyled it, where upon the Prisoner at ye liar came in and asked what they were doing. They said boyling of flesh. She said they had better they had Boyld the Bones, with severall other unseemly expressions."

Margaret Mattson testified in her own defence, she said: "She have denied" Anneks Coolin's sattestation concerning the Gues-saying she was never out of her Canog, and also that she never said any such things Concerning

BAPTIZED IN ICE WATER. A Dunker Dipping with the Theri

Eleven Below Zero. LANCASTER, Pa., Jan. 21,-With the mercury making a determined effort to force its way through the bulb of the thermometer, a polar blast sweeping across the snow-covered hills and vales of Manheim township, and all nature frozen fast in the embrace of the ice king. three men and four women passed through the ordeal of an outdoor immersion near Petersburg, this county, last Sunday,

Not since the famous days of 1857 has Laneaster county, this garden spot of nature, shivered through such a season of snow and ice and zero weather as that which has been with it since Christmas. The oldest inhabitant of the country districts, as he sits before the blazing firelogs that are still a distinctive and cherished feature of the farmhouse "settin' room," has to rummage far back among the cobwebs of his memory to bring forth such another season; and even he, if he came out fair and square and told the truth without fear or favor, would in all likelihood admit that a scene like that which last Sunday summoned all the countryside to Hestetter's farm was beyond the ken of his omniscient remembrance.
A "Dunker dipping"-that was the attrac-

tion that gathered the curious assemblage to hiostetter's on this bitter cold Sunday. Nowhere else in the United States, perhaps, has this stern, ascetic, peculiar creed, formulated by Alexander Mack in Germany nearly two centuries ago, relatively so strong a representation as it has right here in Lancaster county. The name "Dunker," derived from the German tunker, to dip, is significant of the

inith that is so strongly set in these zealois, who are not less stringent to-day in their method of baptism than they were in 1720, when their forefathers sought a refuge in Holland, and afterward were persuaded by William Penn to make their home in his broad acres. Here they have flourished and waxed strong, and here is the ceremony of dipping performed at stated seasons of the year with rigid adherence to the method established by the founder of the faith, and the method is never modified by stress of weather. It is not uncommon in the sinith, and the method is never modified by stress of weather. It is not uncommon in the faith, and the method is never modified by stress of weather. It is not uncommon in the sinithful who piously pray God to "write their names in the Book of Lite."

If was not necessary to cut less for last Sunday's ceremonial, for though all the other streams in the neighborhood were frozen almost solid, the spring on Hostetter's farm never freezes. It is fifteen feet whide, clear as erystal; an admirable place for a dipping from a Bunker pointof view.

The sun, high in the heavens, shot his rays recently temperature to but they did not percentify the production of the singular scene a free intensity upon the singular scene after the faith of the production of the p

mersion, was among the early arrivals at the farnhouse, as was the flow sesses Sonan, a Donker preacher at Mechanicsville, who was to assist them. Mr. Hottenstein was for a sport time engaged in extrust conversation was for the conversation of th

asked and answered in Fennsylvania Dutch, and the supreme moment came when Preacher Hottenstein pronounced the scient formula: "Im namen der Dreinichte, Fader, Sohn, und Heilichen Geist."

At each mention of the name of the Delty the preacher plunged the head of the young man beneath the water, the motion being forward, and not backward, as in the ordinary Baptist immersion. Then, while the man

knelt in the water, the preacher prayed that his name might be written in the Book of Life, and a kiss upon the cheek concluded the ceremony, which occupied fully five minutes and a hail. When taken from the water the man's face and lips were blue with cold and his frame shook as from ague. He was bundled into a buffalo robe and hurried up to Farmer Hostetter's house, for a change of clothing. In a very short time he was apparently none the worse for his icy dipping.

Exactly the same form was observed with the other six candidates, men and women, except that, whereas Preacher Hottenstein kiesed the men, he did not kiss the women. When pretty Susan Luce was undergoing the baptism she shricked two or three times in true feminine fashion as the icy water drenched her. This seemed to excite some of the spectators, and such cries as "Cruelty to animals." "Swim out," and the like came from the young fellows on the plank, but they were frowned down by the big crowd, and there were no further offences against decorum.

After the last one had been dipped and bundled up to the farmhouse in a buffalo robe there was a dinner for such as desired to partake of Farmer Hostetter's hospitality. Grace was said by the preacher, and the repast consisted of ham, cheese, snitz pie (they call dried apples snitz), raisin pie, and excellent coffee. All sat at one large table, on which there was no table cloth.

While it could not be said there was anything approaching festivity or merrymaking on such a solemn occasion as a Dunker dipping, it was remarked that after the meni was over and the table cleared the young folks get together and something that looked suspicuously like quiet sparking was indulged in for a season. A most remarkable feature of the occasion was the apparent insensibility to the coid shown by Freacher Hottenstein. He was in the water upward of an hour, but did not seem to suffer any discomfort whatever; not a shiver passed over, his frame, nor did a tremor shake his voice. In answer to a question he said reverently

with quaintness added:
"I have baptized more than 300 in just such
weather as this, and not one died."

The properties of the second properties of the

the streets. L'verywhere was the strey, yellow mud that is all over the boulevards when the snow and rain comes down.

It is horrid." It was, "Look at my cown. It is horrid." It was, sure enough, and so was mine, with great yellow splashes over them. But I said, "We'll hold them up." So, we did, and there were the underskirts all splashed, too, and as wet as wet could be. Just then a slim young thing came along the sidewalk. I don't know how they manage, but they mist pick up all the flounces and fal-lais in a bunch in one hand. kind of shake them could all a way there. I like sailing. She was logs, no mistake. And pretty legs they were, loo! Just like those you write about, with dingle-danglo laces and things, and lots of pretty colors.

Gladys stood still, and. "Oh. how awfully joily!" said she.

Gladys don't look." said I. Because there was a dapper little Frenchman standing at the child face whom she looks at you.

"Anglaise," said the little man to a big follow with him, and then they both stared hard at us, and our clothes, and shoes.

"Cousin, I'll cry in a few moments if we stay here," said Gladys. Poor child! There we were in the founces, we saw they all. And such colored stockings, and pretty little boots, as I never saw before. It was just like a flower garden all along the flue living and purples, like the garden all along the flue flue was just like a flower garden all the results of the was just like and went to say the proper say the proper say the proper say the s

A SPORTING STORY.

FARMER, OTTER, TRAP.

Pennsylvania Solomon Delivers a Pro-found Judicial Decision Establishing the) Legal Status of All Three Entities. BATH. N. Y., Jan. 21.-The question of the right of wild animals that are neither proected by the law nor under its ban, and the right of ownership in such inimals, has been settled in Pennsylvania, so far as the authority of a Justice of the Peace goes, by a decision rendered by Esquire Capwel of East Lemon, Bradford county, the other day. Wallace Dixon is a trapper, living h the vicinity of Bardwell, in that county. Two or three weeks ago he discovered unmistakable signs of an otter in a stream near there. Even when otter were pientiful in Pennsylvania, which they once were, their fur was very valuable, and now that they have virtually disappeared from their old haunts their pelts are still more precious. More than that, it had been many years

since even the suspicion that an otter was

anywhere about prevailed in that part of the

State, and pride in being the captor of possibly

the last ofter in the State prempted Trapper

profit there might be in its pel. Consequently

he set a trap for this one.

Orval M. Billings is a farmer and one of the leading citizens of the Bardwell neighbor-hood. He knew nothing about the otter signs or the setting of the trap by Trapper Dixon to eatch the otter that had made the signs. The day after the trap was set Farmer Billings was passing along in that part of the district, when he discovered a large, very sleek.

tured his prize was not to be a long one. Farmer Billings lived only two miles from the scene of his Interference with the trapped of the Interference with the trapped of the mean time been there and patched Farmer Fillings up. But the farger was far from well. Trapper Dixon went into the house.

"Well, neighbor," said he, "I've come after that trap o' mine an' the offer that was in it. An' I'm much obleeged to you fer stoppin' em."

"Was that your trap?" said the farmer.

"Yes," replied the trapper. "An' it's my offer."

that trap o' mine an' the ofter that was in it An' I'm much obleoged to you fer atoppin' on."

"Was that your trap?" said the farmer.

"Yes." roplied the trapper. "An' it's my otter."

"If it's your trap you can have it." said the farmer. "But you'rs mighty careless leavin' it around where critters like that can git in it. If it hadn't been for me there's no tellin, where than that, in rescuin' this 'rap for you I came nigh doin' my last job. As it is, the hired man 'il have to do the most o' the work around this farm for a week or more. You can have your trap, and I can tell you you're mighty lucky. You want to be nore careful."

Farmer Billings had the trap prought in, and he handed it over: Trappar Dixon.

"But where's the other." asked the trapper.

"If that's the crittle that was the trap." my trouble. It's min. for I keehed the in."

In spile of all the arguments and crotestations the surprised and indignant trapper could use, Farmer Billings persisted in his ownership of the other, and 'Tapper Dixon had to leave without the prize. Tapper Dixon had to leave without the prize. And he did. He such the law" on Farmer Billings before Soulin Capwell of East Lenon in an action for rover and conversion. The strute providing for such as the law of the strute providing for such as the law of the strute providing for such as the train, is minus against the farmer, and the such was present at the train, is minus against the farmer and the suit was defended. The decision of the Justice, as reported be one who was present on a plan of tressmiss against the farmer, and the such was entered on a plan of tressmiss against the farmer and the suit was cheened. The decision of the Justice, as reported be one who was present at the train, is minus and one has ventured to say that it is not sound. The otter's said the Justice, "is neither protected by in my herever one of the such as a right to its such analy the farmer which its insured promps it to obtain it. Setting traps for otter is not illegal. A rap a the property of t

When H. F. Forny, the painter of Indians, was travelling in Montana a few years ago, he met the most familiar waiter in the world. He was sitting at the breakfast table in a mounwas litting at the breakfast table in a mountain hotel, waiting for some one to come and take his order. He felt a lar, and then a heavy weight resting upon his shoulder. He looked around and found leaning upon and over him a huge, bearded man, in a broad-brimmed hat, and with two revolvers atteking in his belt.

Well, old hoss, wha'll ye have?" said the man, in a friendly voice.

"Who are you?" said Forny.

"He?" said the man. "Pm the waiter."